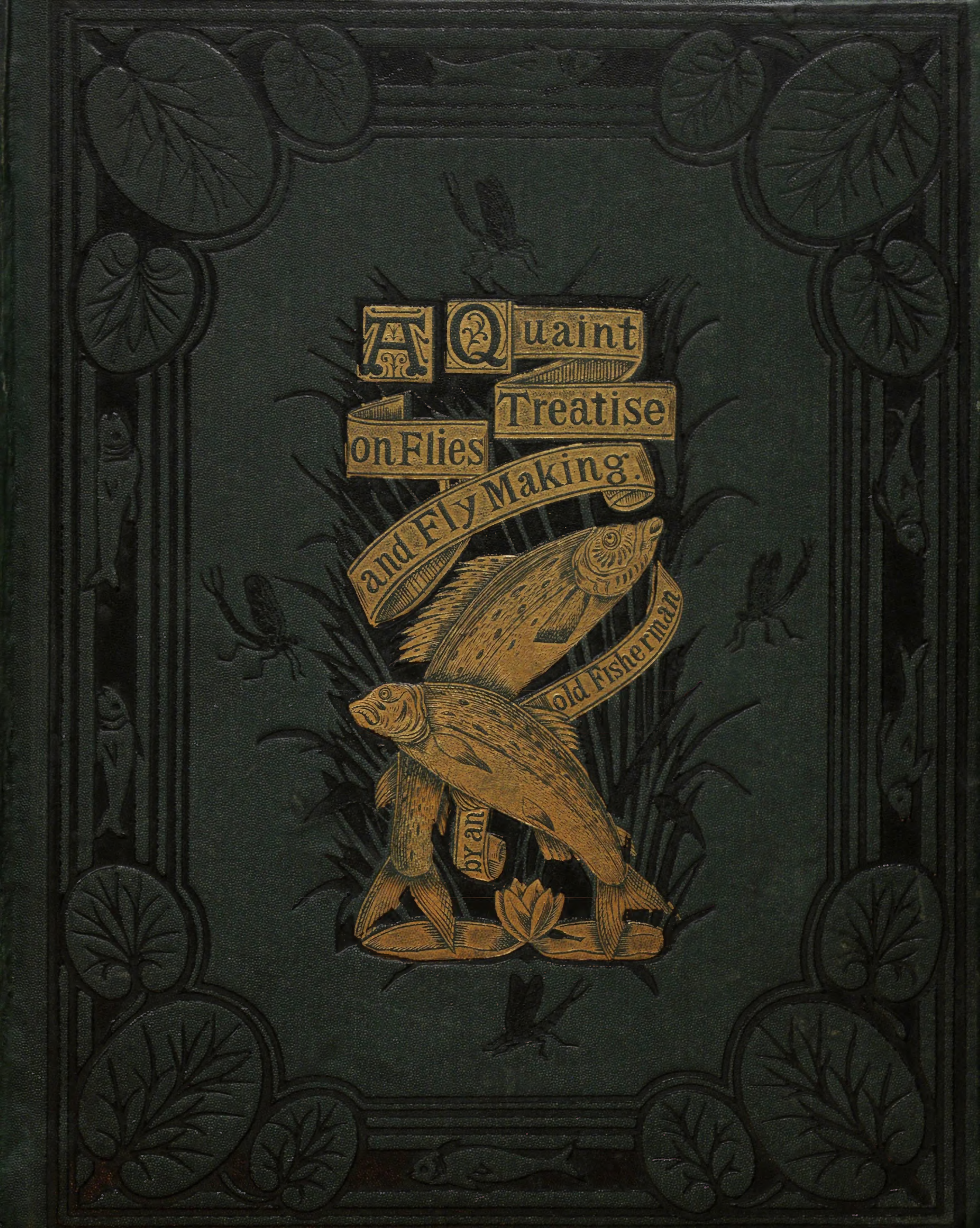
A Quaint
Treatise
on Flies
and Fly Making.
by an
old Fisherman

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"FLEES, AND THE ART A ARTYFICHALL FLEE MAKING."

LONDON:
PRINTED BY JOHN B. DAY, "SAVOY STEAM PRESS,"
SAVOY STREET, STRAND.

FROM A WATER COLOUR BY JAMES POOLE, ESQ.

JOHN B. DAY, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHER & PUBLISHER.

LLUGWY, NORTH WALES.

A QUAINT TREATISE

ON

"Flees, and the Art a Artyfichall Flee Making,"

BY AN OLD MAN

WELL KNOWN ON THE DERBYSHIRE STREAMS AS A FIRST-CLASS FLY-FISHER A CENTURY AGO.

PRINTED FROM AN OLD MS. NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED, THE ORIGINAL SPELLING AND LANGUAGE BEING RETAINED,

WITH

EDITORIAL NOTES AND PATTERNS OF FLIES,

AND SAMPLES OF THE MATERIALS FOR MAKING EACH FLY,

BY

W. H. ALDAM,

ARDINGLY, SUSSEX,

Founder, Honorary Member, and late Honorary Secretary of the Derwent Fly-fishing Club; Promoter (with the late Sir Joseph Paxton and William Condell, Esq.), and Honorary Member of the Chatsworth Fly Fishery; and Founder, Honorary Member, and late Honorary Secretary of the Darleydale Fly-fishing Club.

WITH TWO CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC FAC-SIMILES

FROM WATER DRAWINGS BY JAMES POOLE, ESQ.

London:

LITHOGRAPHED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN B. DAY, 3, SAVOY STREET, STRAND.

1876.

"Now when the first foul torrent of the brooks,
Swell'd with the vernal rains, is ebb'd away;
And, whitening down their mossy tinctured stream,
Descends the billowy foam: now is the time,
While yet the dark-brown water aids the guile,
To tempt the Trout. The well dissembled fly,
The rod fine tapering with elastic spring,
Snatch'd from the hoary steed the floating line,
And all thy tender wat'ry stores prepare.
But let not on thy hook the tortur'd worm,
Convulsive, twist in agonizing folds;"

THOMPSON'S SEASONS.—SPRING.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES

ARE

(WITH KIND PERMISSION)

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY THE EDITOR,

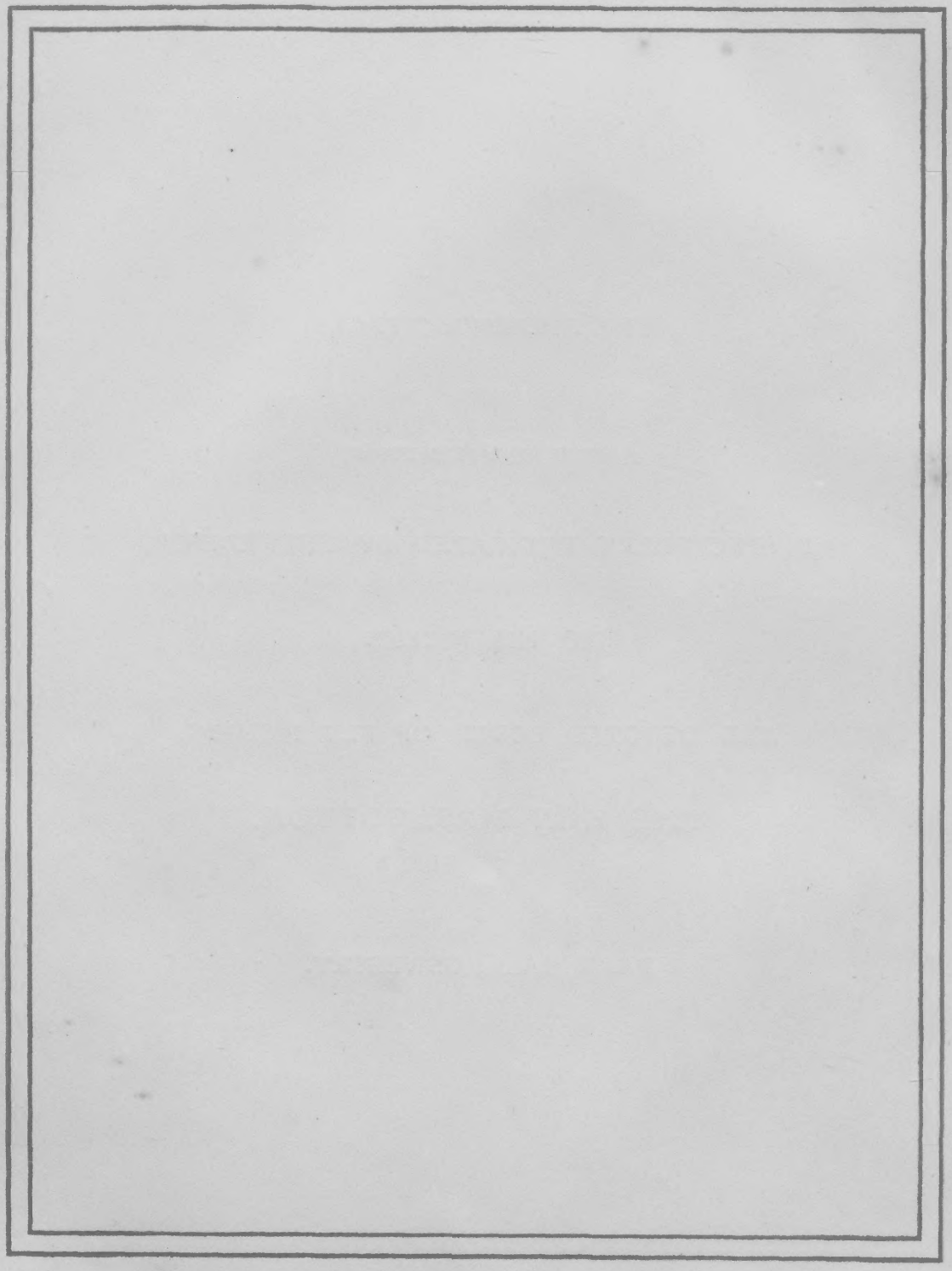
TO HIS FRIEND

AND DEVOTED LOVER OF FLY FISHING,

THE HON MRS. COTTON,

OF

PARK HALL, OSWESTRY.



LIST OF FLIES

MENTIONED IN THE OLD MS.

Patterns of those marked with an asterisk are not given.

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LIST OF FLIES

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Oval No. 1.—Local March Brown—the Upper Fly.
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" " 2.—Spring or Dottrill Dun.
" " 3.—Little Chap.
" " 4.—Iron Blue or Watchett.
" " 5.—Oringe Brown.
" " 6.—Green Tail or Granum.
" " 7.—Black Gnat.
" " 8.—Tailey Tail.
" " 9.—Oringe Dun or Buff Dun.
" " 10.—Light Dun.
" " 11.—Bigg Dun.
" " 12.—Crossing Brown.
" " 13.—Sand Gnat or Spider Flee.
" " 14.—Small Common Ant.
" " 15.—Small Catterpiller—the Upper Fly.
" " Little Sky Blue—the Lower Fly.
" " 16.—Willow Flee.

APPENDIX.

Oval No. 17.—Indian Yellow.
" " 18.—The Eden Fly.
" 19.—Summer Dun.
" " 20.—March Brown of Great Britain—the Upper Fly.
" " Jenny Spinner—the Lower Fly.

Oval No. 21.—Green Drake. Oval No. 22.—Grey Drake.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS Quaint Treatise, written about seventy years ago (to quote the Old Man's words and orthography) "giving a short account of all thoes flees witch are the most use to the Angler There times of comming and there dewration and weather the are land or water bred there shape and make and Coulor How to make and were to gett the meaterales and of their different names," is published at the request of many friends, and of the present Members of the Derwent Fly Fishing Club; also in affectionate remembrance of many esteemed Members, long gone to their rest, who aided the Editor in the formation of this Club in the year 1838. The Editor wishes to add that he is indebted to the old MS. for many a weighty pannier, and has no hesitation in stating that a Fly fisher knowing anything of the art,

needs no other flies than the following, for fishing successfully any Trout or Grayling river in the Kingdom.

To his following friends the Editor returns his sincere thanks ; viz., to Edward Porter, Esq., of Whiteley Wood, near Sheffield, for kind help generally, and for feathers and other materials ; also to Lord Arthur W. Hill for the same ; and to George Davenport, Esq., of Leek, for silks so perfect in quality and colour, and generously and gratuitously supplied by him. To Messrs. W. Bartleet & Sons, Redditch, thanks are due, and now accorded for hooks, especially for the Limerick bends with skewed out points expressly forged for the Floating Drakes. An intended chapter on hooks does not appear, as full experiments are as yet uncompleted.

Illnesses, death, and other causes, have delayed the earlier production of this work, but

the value has been much enhanced by the delay. In lieu of a Frontispiece executed in Photo-lithography, two Chromo-lithographs from water colour drawings by James Poole, Esq., kindly presented by him to the Editor, embellish the volume; one is a view of Offerton Stepping Stones, near Hathersage, Derbyshire, the other a scene on the river Llugwy, North Wales. All the flies illustrating this book were intended to have been tyed by the Editor, but eyesight failed during the work, and fearing imperfections might appear, and absolute rest being deemed essential, advice was taken and assistance called in. This was cordially rendered by Messrs. Bowness & Bowness, of No. 230, Strand, to whom the Editor acknowledges his obligation for choice flies, most carefully and correctly tyed to pattern. To Mrs. Mary Ogden Smith, of 22, All Saints Terrace, Cheltenham, and to Mr. David Foster, Ashbourne,

Derbyshire—perhaps two of the most accomplished provincial Fly tyers in the Kingdom—the Editor returns thanks for very valuable assistance. To Messrs. Judson & Son's incomparable dyes the Editor is extremely indebted; for, by a judicious use of them (only to be acquired by practice), the tyer of Trout and Grayling flies becomes independent of the somewhat scarce and delicate feathers of the Sea Swallow and Tern family, also of those almost unprocurable Hen's hackles, viz., the different shades of blue dun and the invaluable "*Honey Duns*." These dyes are also of the utmost importance to Salmon Fly tyers. In conclusion; the old MS. speaks for itself, and it must be perfectly understood that the Editorial notes are not intended for the edification and enlightenment of the accomplished Fly fisher, but for the assistance of tyros, to allure them *not only* into the pursuit of that most elegant art

of Artificial Fly fishing and Fly tyeing, *but also* to perseverance and patience whenever Trout and Grayling are *rising*, and to induce them never to give up on the surmise that the fish are *only playing* and not *feeding!*

ARDINGLY, 1875.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE

ERRATA.

Page 2.—Note b, top line, for "outside" read "centre" feather.

„ 6.—Note d, third line, for "No. 3" read "No. 2."

„ 35.—Note n, third line, for "Ash" read "Primrose."

„ 37.—Note o, for "No. 2 Hook, long shanked" read "No. 3 Hook;" and after the word "enough" read "Body fine floss of a beautiful shade of *Ash* colour."

„ 49.—Last line, for "No. 1" read "No. 2."

„ 79.—Bottom line but one, after the word "feather," read "of the latter."

„ 84.—Top line, for "bright yellow," read "gold coloured silk."

FROM A WATER COLOUR BY JAMES POOLE, ESQ.

JOHN B. DAY, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHER & PUBLISHER.

OFFERTON STEPPING STONES,

No. 1.

MARCH BROWN.[a]

IT is called a maney names—March brown—Parteridge rump—Cuckoo creel and Old Man Comes early in March if the weather is fine and continues nearly thro' the year—But is best taken by the fish until the later end of May and then again in September and October It's a foure-winged flee water-Bred The top wing light brown finely creeled The

[a] The name "March Brown" for this Fly is a local one in parts of Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, and causes some confusion, for the March Brown of Great Britain is the fly recognized in the above districts as the Dundrake, and this latter fly is omitted altogether by the author of the M.S. In conversing about this so-called March Brown, it is better to settle first which fly is meant, the local March Brown of Derbyshire or the March Brown of Great Britain. This local March Brown, in some counties, Shropshire and Herefordshire for example, is called "The February Red."—Ed.

under wing Dun—the wings lies flat upon the Back—and are considerably longer than the Bodey The Bodey short—of a mayogany coulor with six leggs a little lighter coulor then the Bodey No Horns or Farks at the tail This flee undergoes no compleate change—Altho' it goes considerable higher in coulor Boath in wing and Bodey from the brightness of the Sun Dewring the Summer months I think this flee the best made if you hackle it from the[b] Parteridge

[b] Better made, if winged, with wings from an outside feather of a Partridge's tail, legs with a feather from a Jenny wren's tail, body with a medium shade of orange tyeing silk, and the red brown fur from the back of a fox's ear. If made hackle, use a rich red brown creeled feather from a Partridge's rump, with the above body. The top fly in oval No. 1 is winged according to this note. The lower fly in the same oval is when the fly has changed colour later in the season after floods; made hackle with a grey mottled feather from the butt of a Woodcock's wing. These feathers are difficult to obtain, are never found on the

feather—one found upon the back betwixt the root of the wings the smallest you find—there are few birds that as a good one on them If you wing it take the largest feathers from under the Woodcock wing the brownest and finest creeled—and a dark furness Cock hackle for Leggs Silk dark mayogany coulor—Hook No. 2 Dubbing the white part of a Hare or Rabbit belley part dyed The coulor of mayogany—for want of furr gett a small patch of fine cloarth of the coulor and lint it Sometimes made with orange silk and the points of brown Squirll furr—for the greetstone waters make it of the

---

smaller brown red birds, but only on *some* of the larger birds, and then not more than ten feathers in each wing. The body is made of lightish brown floss silk, which turns to a rich brown in the water. I have known this latter fly kill a heavy basket in peat coloured water, when the fish would not look at the former. Hook No. 2, Tyeing Silk same as the top fly in No. 1 oval.—Ed.

brown Moor[c] game feathers—one from the bow of the wing or back If you wing it take from the Quill parts of the Woodcock for wings and a furness Cock hackle for legg—this flee is boath browner and larger on the greetstone waters than thoes on the limestone To be fished top or middle Anger.

[c] The author, usually so accurate, has made a mistake in mentioning the brown Moorgame feather for this fly, as that feather makes a completely different one.—Ed.

No. 2.

SPRING OR DOTTRILL DUN.[d]

COMES the later end of March and continues untill the later end of May Plase to rember that all the Dun flees with single prick up wings are bred the same and of the same shape and make and undergoe all the same changes as the Green drake—and for those Perticklers apply to the Green drake The wings

---

[d] This is a most killing fly even when fish are feeding on the Green drake. I illustrate it merely to show what was probably not obtainable when the Author was alive, *viz.*, the exact shade of floss silk for body. The dubbing recommended in the MS. *without a pattern* from the Author, would not be mixed by any two men alike. The colour of this floss silk is called "buienna," the Irish for Gosling or yellow green, and it must not show, when wet, the slightest perceptible shade of blue, (as some silks do, although to the eye when dry apparently of one colour only), but the true

are a brown dun—the bodey and leggs are a dark primrose coulor I think this flee is best made from a brown dun hen or chicken feather if you can gett one to the coulor—the are much toffer and finer on the stem and make a nater flee One flee made from the Hen will fish longer than three from the dottrill Thoes you find on the ruff or back of Hen or chicken the coulor of dottrill—for want of Hen feathers make it of the dottrill—thoes you find on the bow of the wing or

---

yellow hue alone. When the fish are taking the dotterel well, it is advisable to use three of different sizes on the lash, say on hooks Nos. 1, 2, 3. The illustration is on No. 3, and I may here mention that the Author throughout the work refers to Kendal Sneckbend Hooks, which number from 00, the smallest, up to No. 6, the largest size he seems to have used. In all cases where a choice of hooks is given, I have adopted the larger size for the pattern fly. For the feather, the Author gives preference to Hen's hackles of the *exact* shade. If procurable, I admit that a fly made from a Hen's hackle will last longer than one made from the

rump If you wing it take the Quill feather of the dottrill for wings Silke dark primrose—Hook No. 2 with a little yellow carrited Stuff and blue rabbit furr well mixt to the coulor for dubbing—and a small hackle from Hen or Cock of a dark straw coulor for leggs to be fished at the point.

---

dotterel, but where are these feathers to be got? In an experience of nearly 40 years, I have but seen one Hen with feathers of the proper shade, and that Hen I bred. The dotterel feathers are by no means common or easy to procure, and if the Reader can get a store of them, let him be content. Tyeing silk, the same colour as the floss, or if a red cherry coloured head be desired, tye with the orange silk used for the head of the "Indian Yellow," hereafter mentioned.—Ed.

No. 3.

LITTLE CHAP.[e]

THIS is a land bred flee one of the beetle race—there are hundred different sorts of them But this is soposed to be the Best It is bred from a Grub found in the Old Cowdung In October and November—and when well scoured In Moss—the will goe white with a red

---

[e] The above is an excellent killer, especially on wet and windy days, as well as bright hot days. It is one of the almost innumerable beetle family which may be imitated by almost every shade of Peacock and Ostrich harl, tyed with every variety of hackle, black, dark furnace, red, and all shades of duns. Out of the above combinations, substituting floss silk of divers colours ribbed with peacock harls for bodies, may be produced a some-

head—and his a Excellent Bate for all kinds of fish The Grub creeps into the Hearth and remaines all Winter—and early the next year comes into a small Beetle The Top wing is of a Husky nature and of a fine shoining Black The underwing of a fine Darke Blue Dun—the Bodey of a shoining Copper Coulor The are of long Dewration But most to be seen in the Spring—to be made from a Darke Dun Hen or Chicken feather from the Ruff Some Angler

---

what fashionable series of flies used in Derbyshire, called the "bumbles," a name I very much object to. This bumble tribe was first introduced by a very worthy and clever Yorkshire Fly Fisherman, but pirated by an unprincipled fellow in Derbyshire. The hackles for these flies are tyed on spirally from head to tail, or vice versa. Commend me however to a Little Chap with hackle at the shoulder, or a well-tyed Cock-y-bondhu, or a brilliant red Cock's hackle with bright *green* Peacock.—Ed.

think it Better made from the Longwing feather Silk Lead coulor—Hook No. 0 or 1 with a few laps of Coppor coulored paycock Harl for Bodey If you wing it take the Quill feather from the Starling and a small Hackle from the Ruff for leggs—to be fished at the point.

No. 4.

IORN BLUE OR WATCHETT.[f]

COMES about 20 of April and continues until the later end of June and undergoes all the changes as the Green drake and of the same shape and make It is a very hard flee Allways the most to be seen on the ruff could stormey days—the Coulder the Day the more to be seen I think it is best made from a Jack

---

[f] This fly, so well described by Ronalds, and so ably written upon by Francis, I will pass by, only giving a Pattern. Wings, two feathers from the rump of the Tom Tit, the greater Tom Tit, or Ox eye, instead of the Tail feather. Tying Silk for body and legs according to the Author. This fly varies in colour of body very much. I have seen it as above described, and also with a body of subdued purple colour, a lead colour, and of a yellowish straw colour. These variations occur according to the age of the fly, and the temperature of weather. See, however, Mr. Francis's clever description of the appearance of these flies and the sport to be had with them, pp. 197, 198 and 199 of the

Daw ruff or Tom Titt Tail Silk Lead or Darke purple coulor with a little Moules furr for Bodey If you wing it take the Tom Titt tail and a small Cock or Hen Hackle the coulor of of straw for legs No. 0 or 1 for Hook The Wings are a verry Darke Blue the coulor of New Garth Iorn—the Bodey of a Darke bluey Durty Drab with six leggs of a straw Coulor—the Head of a Darke reddy Coulor to be fished one point and one Top anger.

2nd Edition of his book on angling, three pages of as nicely written fly fishing matter as ever were penned! The Jenny Spinner. The transformation of this fly appears to have been unobserved or not cared for by the Author, nevertheless it is a most beautiful, delicate and deadly killing fly. A pattern is hereafter given. The Nuthatch and the *Cock* Merlin Hawk have both good feathers for the wings of the Iron blue; but perhaps no better feathers can be used than the dark blue ones from the breast of a well plumaged Waterhen, two tips of which make first-rate wings. The *Hen* Merlin is double the size of the cock, of a different colour, and affords no feathers for this fly.—Ed.

1

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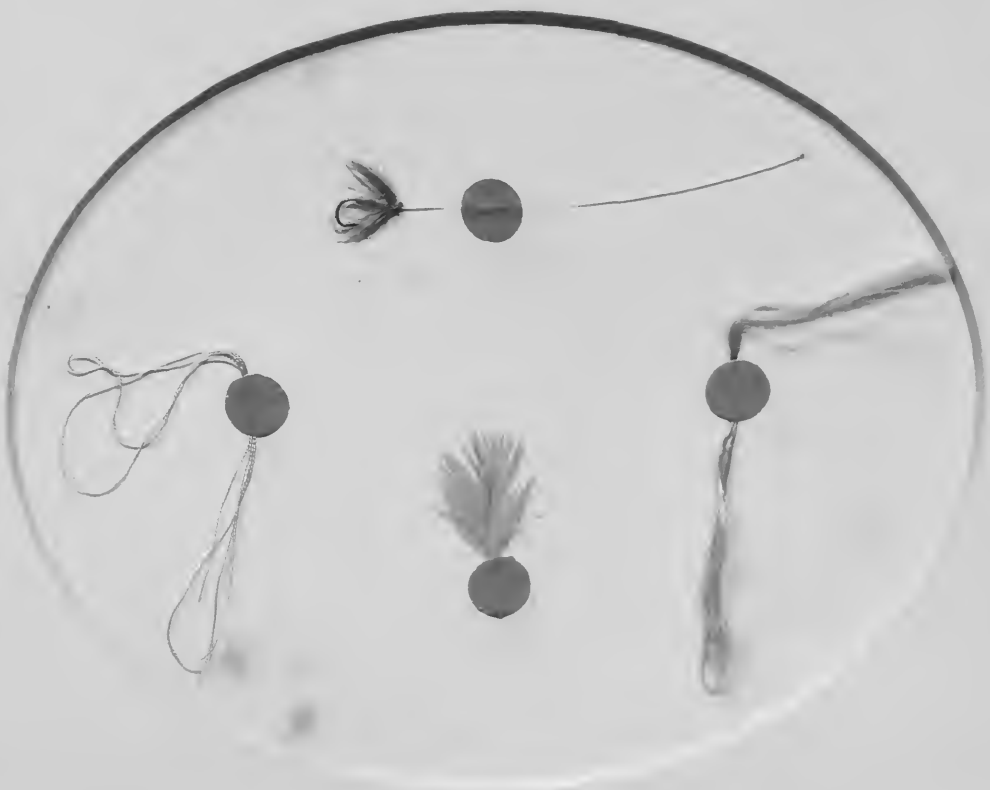

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4

No. 5.

ORINGE BROWN.[g]

THIS flee is called the Oringe brown—the Woodcock flee—Downlooker and Ash flee Comes about the 25 May and continues untill the later end of June It is a Land Bred flee—But how it is bred I have not been able to

[g] In brooks and streams much wooded, and where the artificial fly cannot be thrown, killing sport may be had by using the Downlooker in its natural state, as also with the natural Black or Wood fly which comes in about the beginning of July, a fly somewhat like the blue bottle only longer and greyer, and found by thousands near to and in woods on fresh horse or cowdung. The usual mode of fishing these flies is by dibbing, but by far the more killing mode is to sink them, and entice the Trout from under roots and stones, at times when not on the look out for flies on the surface. The best plan to do this is to tye on to the shank of a No. 6, 7, 8, or even a larger sized Adlington Sneck bend (when *will* hook makers all agree to use the same numbers to indicate sizes of hooks?) a shot corn, size No. 3 or 2, with a hole drilled through it. Pass the gut and shank of the hook through the hole in the shot and tye firmly together, the shot to be about $\frac{1}{10}$ of

find out Wee are informed—by thoes woe pretendes to know the nature of Naturle Incets—that the are bred from a small Grub found in the inside of the Oak Apple—But this wee find Eronouis—this flee is Always most to be found about standing meddow Grass—and on Darke Cloudey rainey Days the are down in the bottom

---

an inch from the top of the shank. Tye with Ash coloured silk when using the Downlooker, and cherry red or deep orange for the Wood fly. Two flies should be used, the first with the head drawn close up to the shot, the hook coming out at the tail; the second should have the hook inserted in the tail, and the tail and body drawn up to the tail of the first fly, the point of the hook being just covered by the head of the second fly, *not through it.* When this lure is sunk and drawn properly, the fish will rush madly at it. Give three seconds, strike and spring your fish out as quickly as possible, for two or three trout may be caught in the same hole if not too much disturbed. The Angler must keep well out of sight. A light, springy, two-spliced rod, about fourteen feet in length is the best, a line including gut about four or five feet and no reel. If you get a good fish, say more than 1½ lbs., it will be "pull devil, pull baker," and probably where the banks are hollow, the top of the rod with such a fish

of it When the Day is fine and the Dew is of the Grass the come out upon the Butts of Trees or Stone Walls and stand with there Head downwards The are a single winged flee—the wing of a Brown or a Mottle with a Moon in it—The lie flat upon the back—the bodey is black and oringe—the belley part of a darke primrose—the Shoulders of a lead Coulor—the Leggs of a

---

will be three feet or more under water several times before you kill him. I have as a youngster killed heavy baskets by this mode of fishing, and very enjoyable sport it is in places where the fly cannot be thrown. The Downlookers should be carried in a box as they don't try to escape. The Wood flies should be carried in a horn with a glass bottom. The horn should be pierced with small holes for ventilation, and a groove so cut in the cork as to allow of its being half drawn from the neck of the horn, one fly to pass through at a time, which should be seized by thumb and finger, and there and then *impaled.* The Downlookers are easily caught on the boles of Ash Trees. The wood flies in sunny places in woods by means of horse or cowdung, placed in a box with a sliding lid. The box should be about twelve inches long, eight inches wide, and four inches deep. The lid made to slide

Darke browne To be made from the Woodcock feather—thoes found upon the bow of the wing Silk Oringe Coulor—Dubbing the brown parts of Squirl furr Hook No. 2 or 3 If you wing it take from the Quill feather of the Woodcock for Wings and a small darke furness Cocks Hackle for leggs—to be fished Top Anger.

---

easily in a groove, and when the box is baited and placed, the lid should be drawn out to within two inches of its length. A string about four yards long must then be passed through a hole and fastened at this end of the lid, so that the Person, standing in such a position as not to scare the flies, by pulling the string can quickly close the box when the dung has a sufficient number on it. There should be a hole at the side or end of the box on a level with, but clear of the dung, of a size to fit the neck of the Horn. This hole should be tightly fitted with a cork, and when the flies are caught, the cork may be removed, and the neck of the horn inserted, into which all the flies will rush seeing the light thro' the glass bottom. A soda water bottle will do if a horn be not handy. This is the cleanest mode of capturing these flies, but on a good day the angler can soon fill his horn by catching with the hand if he happens to know how.—Ed.

No. 6.

GREEN TAIL OR GRANUM.[h]

COMES about the 20 April and of a short dewration—about 14 days It is a water Bred flee and in the still sides of the water dewring there dewration you will see thousands of there skins or Husks In witch the are Bred floting on the Top of the water—the are a Dubble winged flee the Top wing brown with a

[h] On the 6th of May, 1870, I saw this fly on the Thames between Hampton and Sunbury, literally in thousands, scores settled on the punt. I had not noticed the fly for years and I have only seen it about four seasons in an experience elsewhere of more than thirty years. What about the "Seven years theory" respecting the appearance of some of our fishing flies, as is said to be the case with certain butterflies? I venture to propound this subject although I cannot explain it.—ED.

The Author has omitted to notice the green bag or bunch of eggs at the tail of this fly. Whether purposely or inadvert-

Moon in it—the underwing Dun—the Bodey short of a bluish black with tow sides of brown The undergoe now chaings—the are a tender flee neaver seen but on fine warm days To be made from a feather found under the Woodcock wing—silk lead coulor with a little furr from the Leveretts back well mixt Hook No. 2 If you wing it take from the same feather the wings and the point of the Parteridge rump feather for legg to be fished Top Anger and one point.

---

ently it appears to me to be a fatal omission, as this appendage is so marked a feature. There should certainly be a few turns of green silk at the tail added to the Author's materials in making the artificial imitation which is good, but the following is better: Tyeing silk, lead colour, three or four turns or a loop of green floss silk at the tail—see pattern—a bit of green peacock harl is a nice addition, body from the brown mottled part of Hare's ear or face, and hackled with a mottled brown grey feather from a Woodcock's neck. If made winged, take the wings from one of the secondary quill feathers of a Partridge wing, and dirty ginger hackle or grey mottled Woodcock's feather for leggs.—Ed.

No. 7.

BLACK GNAT.

COMES about 25 May and continues untill the beginning of August It is a Water bred flee—Bred in small Pipes—you will see hundreds of them all fast together at the points of Sticks that are under water and offen a little Moss Intermixed with them—the Black Gnat and Tailey Tail are Mail and feamel —when you find them together the Black is the Topmost and his the Mail flee—there wings lie flat upon there back of a Dark Dun—the Bodey is of a Lead or Ash coulor—the Leggs black —the undergoe no chaings To be made from a Hen Starling thoes feathers found upon the Brest or sides—with Lead coulored silk—with Tow Laps of fine black ostridge nately twisted

with the silk for Bodey If you wing it take the Quill feathers of the same Bird and a small hackle from the ruff for leggs To be fished at the point.

No. 8.

TAILEY TAIL.[i]

COMES about 25 May and continues untill the Begining of August It is the Shee flee to the Black Gnat and of the same nature—But of a different coulor The wings of

---

[i] The above is the very first fly I tyed from the old MS., and it was done out of sheer curiosity to see what sort of body the flesh coloured silk and harl from the brown Turkey tail would look like. I tyed three of these flies, and fortunate it was I happened to do so as the sequel will show. A short time afterwards I went to the Derbyshire Derwent accompanied by a friend to whom I had promised a lesson in fly fishing. On our arrival we found three of the best fishermen in the Club, and they took the lower length of water and we the upper three miles. The river was a beautiful brown colour from the Peat, and Trout rising every square yard. After putting my friend into the first stream, I rigg'd up a usual cast of Flies and went to the next stream above, waded in, and threw scores of times over rising fish but without success. There were thousands of black gnats hover-

a light sootey Black—the Bodey of a darke fawne or flishey coulor—the Leggs Black To be made of a sootey Black Hen feather the coulor of the Long wing Hen feathers thoes from the

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ing about but no fish rising at *them*, and I could not distinguish what the fish were after. At last by persevering half an hour I caught a Trout, and at once disgorged him, and out of the stomach came a lump as big as a large filbert, of insects all massed together, the colour being unmistakeable. I had no occasion to have done so but I did put the lump into a little water and there were scores and scores of Tail to tails, not one male black gnat, and no other sort of fly, save one beetle! I at once put on the three flies, previously made, went into the same stream again, and killed thirteen Trout in about as many throws. One of the keepers came up from the other three Members to see whether I was killing, as the fish were rising equally well in the lower water, and not one could these three men touch. I sent the keeper for my young friend who was in the stream below, got out, and made half a dozen more flies. My friend came, and I mounted two of them on his lash, and to make a long story short, he, a new beginner, killed eleven brace and I twenty-six and a half brace, all, with the exception of the first fish, with Tail to tail. We left off early, having to walk ten miles.

Ruff make this Flee much sharper and nater and more Indewrable than the Long wing Silk darke fawne or flishey drab with a harl from a Brown Turkey Tail twisted with the Silk for

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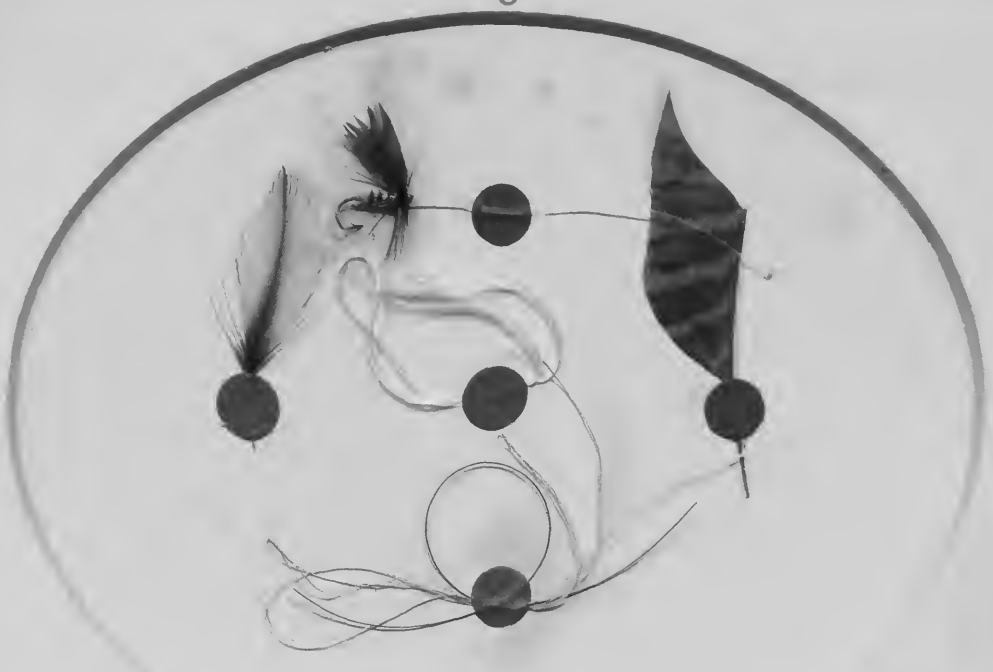
Calling at the Inn, we found the other three men had given up in disgust, having killed only five fish between them during the day. To the old MS. I was indebted for this good day's sport, at all events good for Derbyshire, as a brace killed there are more than equal to a dozen, or perhaps two dozen, in the North. Of course I made the Fly known and we have all stuck to my Lady Tail to tail ever since and she has killed thousands. It appears that after attaining maturity, her otherwise thin black body becomes fat, and changes to the fleshy coloured mottled body, and I suppose as a provision of nature, she is then disinclined to fly, and floats down undiscerned by the Fly fisher, to be out of the way of the bothering attention of the males, but not so of the Trout, as they must have devoured on that day millions!

It may be considered all bosh—pardon the word fair reader—drawing such nice distinctions between a male fly and a matured female, but nevertheless such is the fact, and I admit my obligation to the old MS. for the accidental fluke I made by means of it and for subsequent years of sport.

Bodey If you wing it take the Quill feather from the Long wing for wings and a small Hackle from the Starling neck for Leggs No. o or 1 Hook.

Had I not had these Tail to tails, and the knowledge how, and materials to make more, probably all five of us out on that particular occasion, would have come to some one of the sapient conclusions unsuccessful Fishermen usually arrive at, viz., bad day, electricity about, water too full and dark, fish playing, not feeding, not a fly to be seen on the water, the day too soon after a flood, and to use an old Derbyshire expression, "*fish all flood brussen*," meaning fish completely gorged and nearly burst by the bottom food brought down by the recent flood.—Ed.

5



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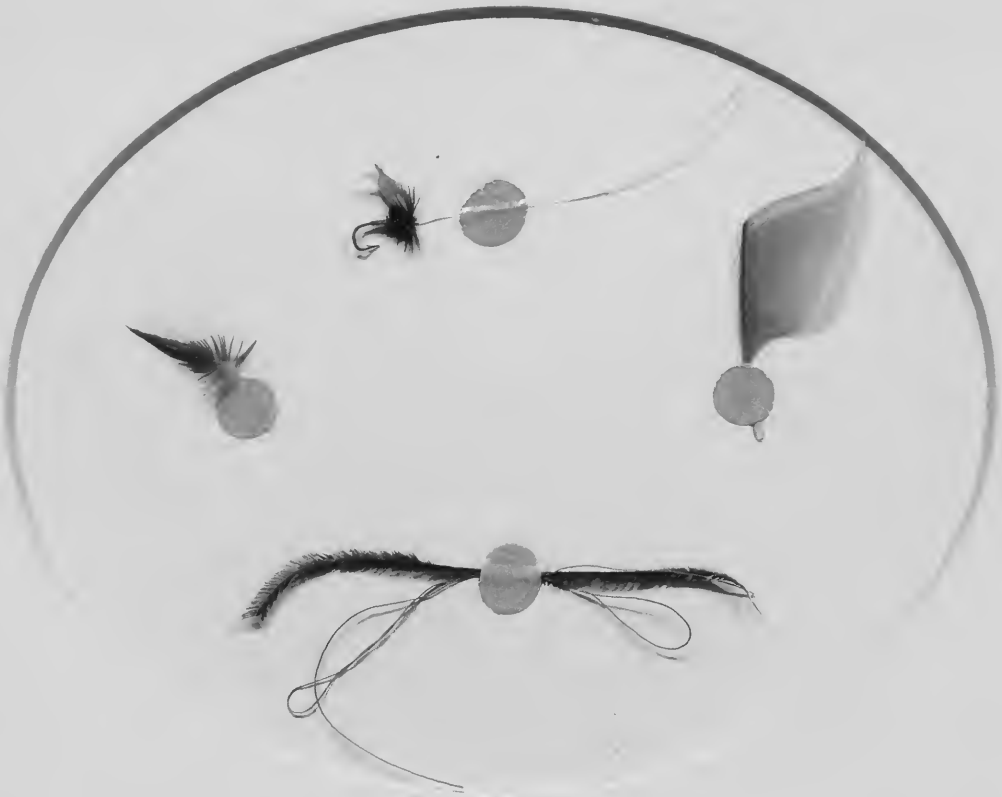

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No. 9.

GREEN DRAKE.[j]

COMES about 4 June according to the ceson of the Year and continues until the 24 If the weather is vorey Hott the goe through there opperations more Quickley and sooner over It is a water Bred flee—Bred from a small Egg Droped into the water when this Flee is in the Habbitt of Titting On fine warm Evenings toward the Later end of there ceson you will see thousands Droping there Eggs into the water for the next year Genration There Eggs may be seen to Lave them by a good eye and standing in a proper angle The flee when in this state is called Titting—Shee keeps Fleeing up

[j] For patterns of these Flies see inside of the cover at the end of the Book.—Ed.

and down and eavery time Shee Drops Shee Leaves a small Egg and the Egg falls to the bottom of the Water How soon the Egg Becomes to be a Grub this I have not been able to find out I should think in the couse of a month as the Grub is Gott a foine one in October It verry soon creeps into the Sandey soil in the bottom of the water and there remains all winter—and thousands some Years gett Destroyed by being bureed tow deep by the large floods washing down the Banks and chaingen the form of the watercoase Towards the later end of May the year following the Grub begins to grow hard and his as much the coulor of a small Loach about three quarters of an Inch long as anything I know When the flee is ripe the Sheet or Skin in which the are bred cleaves from the Crown of the Head Down to the Shoulders and the Flee springs to the top of the water and laves the Sheet behind It is a true

proofe early in the Drake ceson—If you want to know if the Drake has sprung—when you see there sheets flooting on the top of the water When this beautyfull Incets as chainged itself from the Waterey Elliments to the Hearthly one shee is vorey dellagate and tender—the wings stand upright of a fine dellagate yallow and greenly yew—the Bodey of a light Buff finley tuched with a darke blackish brown with tow or three farks at the Tail of the same coulor—and six leggs—the tow foremost of light brown—the other foure the coulor of the flee bodey—the head of a brownly Drab—the Belley part a Darke primrose coulor The Shee flee is the smallest and carries three farks at the tail When first shee attempts to flee she appears tow heavy—tow wake for her Wate But if the day is bright without wind—she then with a little difficulty takes wing and flees up into the Aire and Offen falls a pray to the Birds

Where eaver shee lights there she remains untill shee as cast If the Weather is Bright and warm In the coase of a few days This flee will complately chainge itself from a Green Drake to a Grey or Black Drake This beautyfull Opperation may be seen by ainy Gentleman woe is fond of seeing the Queris and wonderful works of Nature—by putting a few Green Drakes in is Room window—If the Window lies fare for the Sun the will sooner cast and pertickerley if the weather is hott The sheet or skin witch the strip complately off eaverey part claves at the top of the Head down to the Shoulders—and the flee keeps on the moove untill shee as dissengented herself from the sheet and laves the Coat wen the Act is done Shee then apperes to be quite a different flee complately chainged from that extra wight can flee with Ease Shee then returns to the River where the meet there Mate—there the sport and

play there short time the have there to stay The Shee Flee keeps droping her Eggs upon the water as long as shee as life—eaverey time shee drops shee springs back by the farks in her tail untill shee is so wake she falls on the top of the water and cannot rise no more At this time her bodey is as hollow as the blown Egg—The neaver eate annything—the have no bowels to recave or digest foode—the inside of wat forms the Bodey is quite clare of eavery thing Nothing more than a thin glassey shell Wot sopportes them there short stay there on Hearth the bring with them from the waterey Elliment This Flee when newly sprung as tow light brown leggs the foremost—and when one day old—the all six goe of a blackish brown and there farks at there tail is the same Coulor If you put farks at the tail the should be from a Black Cock the long feather from the Shoulder To be made from a fine creeled Drake feather dyed yallow

the same feather will both hackle and wing this flee Silk—light primrose coulor—Dubbing yallow carrited stuff and blue rabbit furr well mixt to the coulor of Primrose Hook No. 6 long shanked with a small Cock Hackle of a Blackish brown for leggs—to be fished either Anger or Point.

No. 10.

DARKE BLUE OR ORINGE HEADED DUN.[k]

COMES about 25 of April and continues untill the Later end of May It is a Water bred flee and of the same shape and make and undergoes all the same chainges as the Green Drake This flee wings are of a Darke blue not Quite as Darke as the Iorn blue—the Bodey of a Lead Coulor—the Leggs are of a darke durty Primrose Coulor—the Head Darke Oringe To be made from a Darke blue Hen or Chicken feather from the Ruff or back—Silk lead Coulor with a little blue Rabbitt for dubbing

[k] A pattern of the above is not given as the Fly is unknown to me, and my impression being that the "Indian Yellow," described in the Appendix would prove a better killer!—Ed.

Hook No. 2 If you wing it—take from the Blue or Merlin Hawk feather the wings and a small hackle of a darke straw Coulor for Leggs with or without Oringe head as you plase To be fished the middle Anger.

No. 11.

ORINGE DUN OR BUFF DUN.[1]

COMES the beginning of June and continues through the year This is a Exilent flee and of a long dewration It is bred and of the same shape and make and undergoes all the chainges as the Green Drake The wings are of a middle Dun—the Bodey of a feaded Oringe—

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[1] The above fly is most deadly in Summer after floods, when the water is of a dark coffee colour. It may be made with *bright* orange floss silk for body, with or without a little mohair of a slightly deeper shade at the shoulder, and it may be dressed on different sizes of hooks from No. 1 to No. 4, according to the fullness of the water. This fly is best dressed as a hackle, and the un-

the Leggs darke straw coulor—to be made from a middle dun Hen or Chicken feather—Silk feaded Oringe—Dubbing the fine parts of brown Squirll furr—Hook No. 1 If you wing it take from the Quill feather of the Starling for wings and a red Cock Hackle for Legg To be fished Top Anger.

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derwing feather, or under covert feather from a young Grouse's wing beats all others. Made on a No. 1 or 2 hook with *bright* orange floss silk for body; it is an excellent fly for Greyling in September, even in the clearest and lowest water. The pattern given is made hackle with Moorpoult underwing feather and *bright* floss orange silk on No. 2 Hook.—Ed.

No. 12.

LIGHT DUN.[m]

COMES the beginning and continues untill the later end of July It is bred the same and of the same shape and make and undergoes all the chainges as the Green Drake This is a verrey delleagate beautyfull little flee—the wings are a verrey fine light Dun—the Bodey of a darke primrose—the Leggs the same

[m] Instead of yellow carritted stuff and blue rabbitt furr, (a mixture not to be arrived at without a pattern), a beautiful shade of ash-coloured floss silk is substituted for the body in the illustration.—Ed.

Coulor To be made from a Light Dun Hen or Chicken feather—or Sea Swallow or Gull Silk Light Primrose Coulor—Dubbing yallow carritted Stuff and light blue Rabbitt furr well mixt to the Coulor of Primrose Hook No. 1 If you wing it take from the Sea Gull the wings and a small hackle from Hen or Cock of a straw Coulor for Leggs To be fished at the point.

No. 13.

BIGG DUN.[n]

COMES the beginning of May and continues untill the later end of June It is of the same nature as the Drake—there breed shape and make and chainges The wings of a light Dun—the Bodey and Leggs of a Darke Primrose To be made from a Light Dun Hen or Chicken feather and offen made from the Sea Swallow or Gull Silk Light Primrose Coulor—Dubbing the same as the Green Drake Hook No. 6 long shanked If you wing it take from the Sea Gull feather for wings and a small hackle the Coulor of darke straw for Leggs This is the largest Dun that comes on the Darbyshire Waters A Exilent flee for a rainey or Cloudy Day To be fished Top Anger.

[n] The Pattern is tyed on No. 2 Hook, long shanked, quite large enough.—Ed.

No. 14. 12

CROSSING BROWN.°

COMES in July but is seldom taken by the fish untill the Later end of August—and then it is a Exilent flee through the year It is a small foure winged water bred flee—the wings lies flat upon the back—the Top wing of a darke sandey brown—the underwing Dun—the Bodey short—of a light Mayogany Coulor To be made from a Brown Hen feather of a

° This is evidently the Sand fly of Ronalds, and also of Francis, and called in Derbyshire the little Bank fly or Sand fly. This fly may with advantage sometimes be tyed much brighter in body, even with orange floss silk. The Pattern is tyed on Hook No. 3.—Ed.

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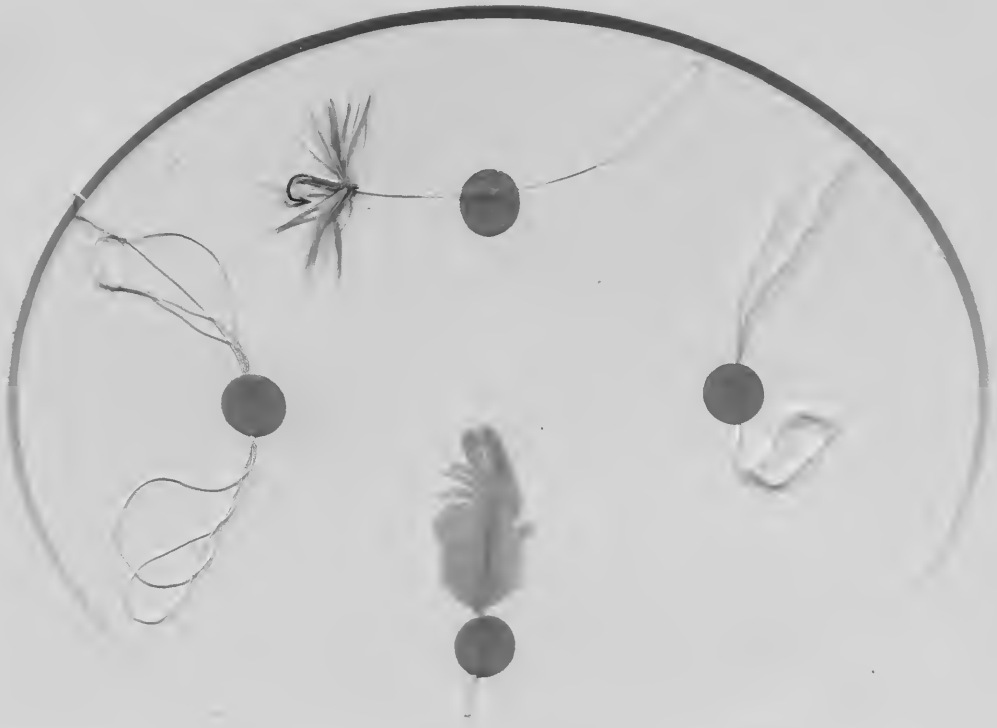

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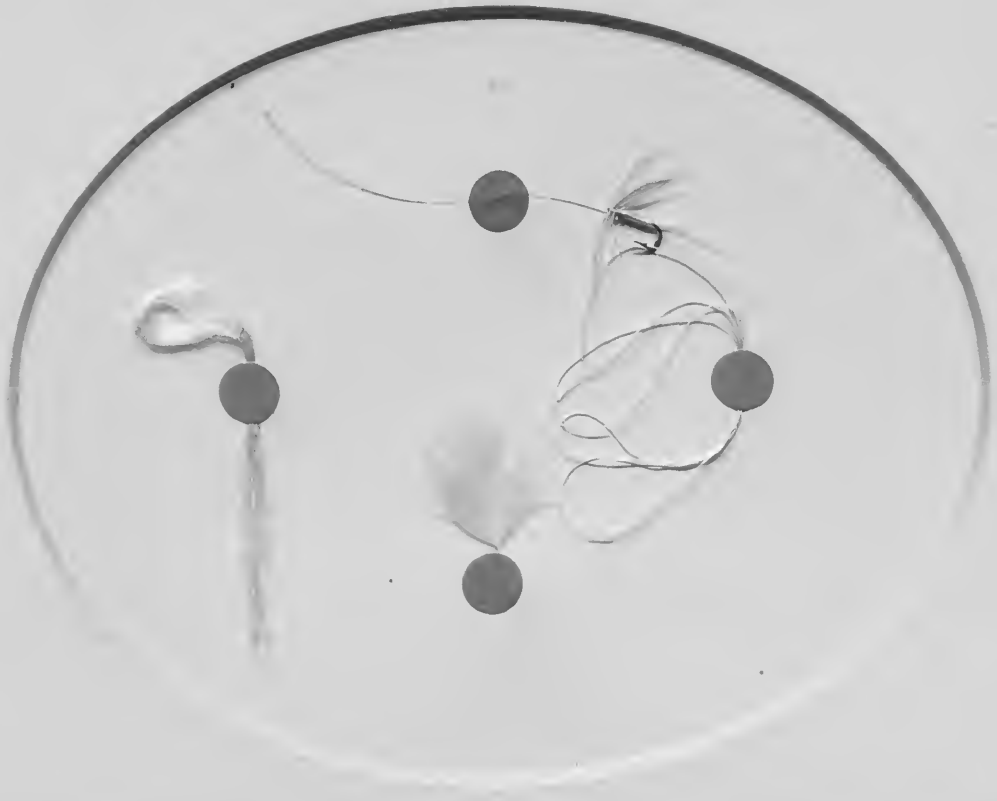

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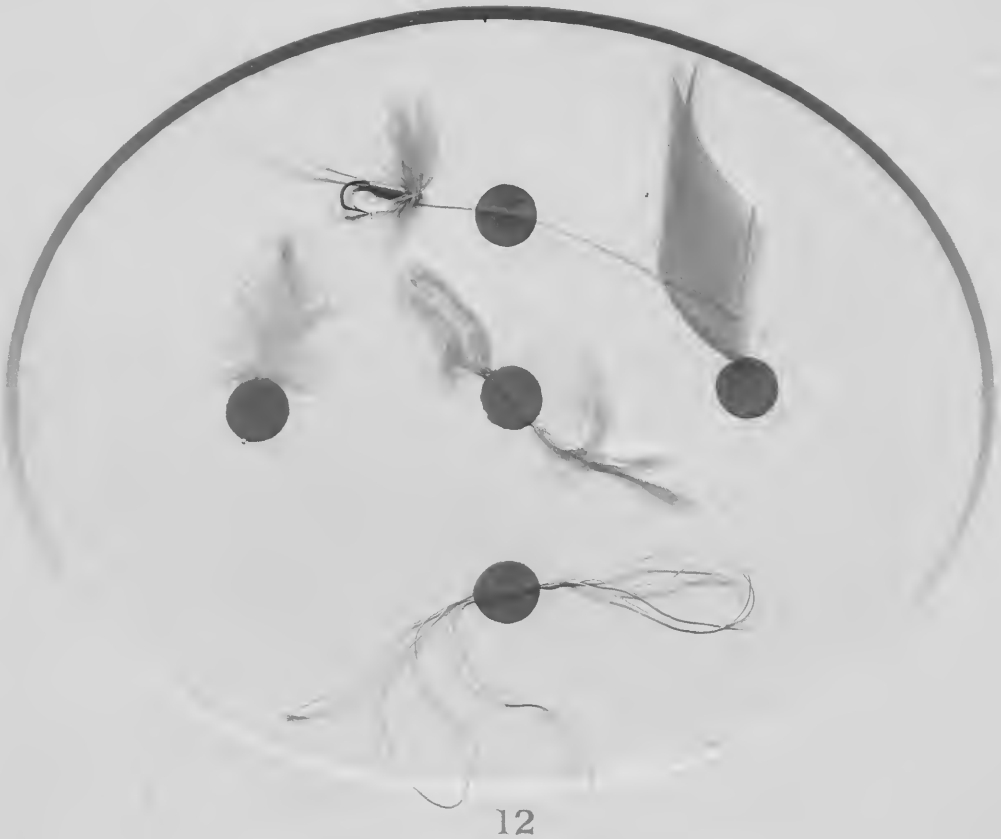

12

darke sandey Coulor Silk of a light Mayogany Coulor—Dubbing any fine furr of the Coulor of Mayogany—Hook No. 1 If you wing it take from the Quill feather of a Corncrake the darkest parts and a small Cock Hackle of a darke furness for Leggs To be fished Middle Anger.

No. 15.

SAND GNAT OR SPIDER FLEE.[p]

COMES about 20 April and continues untill the later end of May It is a single wing flee of a sandey coulor—the wings lie flat upon the back—the Bodey verrey fine of a Lead Coulor—The Leggs black and is a verrey slender dellagate flee at the first of there Comming—but toward the later end of May the growe large and strong—as Bigg as a small

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[p] The Author is mainly right in his description of the natural fly. The pattern given is such as I have killed best with. When these flies appear (I first made acquaintance with them accidentally sitting on a sand bank where they were coming into existence in myriads), they are pale and delicate, and their only

Harry Long Leggs made exactly in the same way The never come but on thoes Rivers where there is sand Beds or Sand and Gravel intermixt in witch I am informed the are Bred —and verrey probably we may belive—as the are not to be found But on thoes Rivers where there is sand Beds—and the Sand Beds are the places the allways fraquent Towards the middle of June there comes another Atch— the same in shape but considrably larger—the

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impulse seems to be, at all events with the males, who outnumber the females by fifty to one, to seek a mate, and it is most curious to see how they dodge, run about, and fight until their aim is accomplished. In their young state I think they are unknown to the fish, unless a high wind or flood should dash them into the river; but when they become older and richer in colour like the

wings lighter coulored and the Bodey darker It is a Exilent flee on thoes rivers where the come To be made from a Sandey dun Hen feather with black edges If you wing it—take from the Quill feather of the Throssoll the wings and a large black Hen or Cock Hackle for leggs Silk lead Coulor with a little blue Rabbit furr for Bodey To be fished one at point and one Top Anger.

pattern, they are deadly killers for Trout and Greyling. The latter, however, ought never to be killed during the existence of these flies which seldom live later than the first week in July. The body and legs, according to the Author, the wings from a covert feather outside the Woodcock's wing, next to the Quill feather, same as the Downlooker.—Ed.

No. 16.

BLACK ANT.

BEGINS to swarm in July August and September Bred in the Woods—there the collect small straws and sticks and plase them on a hape verrey nateley I have seen as large a hape as a small Cock of Hay In the Woodlands there you may see hundreds of these Nesstes—round these Nesstes the have made themselfs roades branching of to smaller ones—there the are going empty and returning with there load for there winter store Within the last fiveteen years the have been verrey much destroyde—The Angler robes them of there Eggs—the are a Exilent Bate for all kinds of fish Those Ants witch are Bred this Year will take wing the next—the are something of the nature of the Bee in respects to there swarming—the all lave at one time—I have seen

Millons in a swarm This inverably happens on a warm sultry day and the fraquently flee to the River to coule themselfs I have seen the River neerly covered over and eavery fish in the water taking them The fish will take thoes Ants without wings I have seen them full up to the Gills and taken them of the points of the Willows that dipped into the water At this time the Willows are neerly been covered with Ants There wings are a light Dun—the Bodey and Leggs of a shoining Black To be made from a light Dun hen or Chicken feather—with black silk and black Ostridge Harl made thick at the Heel If you wing it—take the Quill feather of a Fieldfare for wings and a Black Cock Hackle for Leggs—Hook No. 2 or 3 To be fished as a Anger.

No. 17.

LARGE RED ANT.

SWARMS July August and September Bred in loose Sandey soil—there the throw up small hills of hearth there the breed—the are of a light ginger red—Verrey small ones thoes without wings compared with the black ones—But when the have got wings the are fully as large as the Black Ants Any Person wo was not Aquainted with knowing the nature of those Incets would believe thoes without wings was of a different race—the are so verrey much smaller then thoes with wings—but when you allways find them in the same nesst alltogather I think there can be no dout We allways find thoes Black Ants that as gott wings consadrably larger than thoes without—but no as much in proportion as the red ones

The wings are a light Dun—the Bodey and Leggs the Coulor of a Chusnut horshare To be made from a light Dun or Chicken feather—Silk feaded oringe or the Coulor of a Chusnut Horshare made thick at the Heel with the same silk If you wing it—take the light part from the Quill feather of a Fieldfare wing and a small Ginger Cock Hackle for Legg—to be fished as a Anger.

No. 18.

SMALL COMMON ANT.[q]

SWARMS in July August and September Bred in verrey small hills and offen in moss beds—there the throw up hearth fine and losse amongist the Moss and make themselfs nesses and under loose and in loose sandey soile where it sutes them—the breed all over it The Common Ant his to be found more or less all

[q] This Fly and the two preceding are of the same make *in shape.* I never had sport with the black Ant, occasionally fair with the large Red, but excellent with the small Common Ant, especially for Grayling in September, when a better fly cannot be

over this Iland I have seen toward the later end of September of a fine sultrey day Millons all over the Hearth upon the Stones walls and woods—upon loose sand that as never been disturbed with the Plough or spade The Rookes are verrey fond of them—the destroye Millons I know a house where a swarm of Ants goes down the same Chimney nearley eavery year When the have gott wings the differ verrey little in Cise from thoes without—The wings are a middle blue dun—the Bodey and Leggs of a Glassey Copper Coulor—to be

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thrown. The Author's way of making this fly is very good, but the bright silk pattern is by some preferred. The single turn of copper coloured Peacock harl at the tail end and front of the body may be given or omitted according to the Fly-tyer's fancy.—Ed.

made from a Dun Hen or Chicken feather— Silk of a blood red with Copper Coulor pay-cock harl made thick at his Heel If you wing it—take the wings from a Starling Quill feather and a small red Cock Hackle for Legg—Hook No. 1 To be fished at the point.

No. 19.

SMALL CATTERPILLER.[r]

COMES about 20 May and continues untill the later end of June The are a small land bred flee with a single wing of a verrey light Dun—the Wings lies flat upon the back—the Bodey and Leggs are complately black—the are much in shape and Cise and come at the same time as the black Gnat—and

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[r] When the idea of publishing this work first suggested itself, my intention was to have given only patterns of the above fly, the little chap, tail to tail, black gnat, and sky blue from the old MS., and the Indian yellow, Eden fly, and Summer dun of my own, mentioned and shown in the appendix, as being flies tyed somewhat out of the common (and not given by other Authors), and with all of which I have had splendid sport. I

thought by some Old Angler to be the same flee—but when examined the are found to be quite a different flee One is Land bred—and the other a water bred flee—and the Catterpiller is of a short dewration You may depend the Catterpiller is a Bluidy killing flee dewring there short stay upon the water If there happens to come a good day—a fine warm over cast day with a good wind—it blowes them upon the water and the fish are so verrey fond of them the will have no dennial I have seen all the

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was, however, advised to extend illustrations to nearly every fly described in the old MS., and to turn out the work not only thoroughly practical to the amateur, but also to the Professional Fly tyer. On this advice I have acted. The Author is correct to the letter in his description of the Small Caterpillar, and it is almost, if not equally, as deadly killing a fly as the tail to tail!—Ed.

Trouts in the water—some with there back fines out of the water—taking this flee and casley would be put of there feed the have been so determened To be made from a light Dun Hen or Chicken feather with black Silk and fine black Ostridge made small and fine—If you Wing it—take the light part of a Starling wing Quill feather and a small hackle from the ruff for Leggs—Hook No. 0 or 1 To be fished one at point and one Top Anger.

No. 20.

LARGE BLACK CATTERPILLER.[s]

COMES about 20 May and continues untill the middle of June It is a Land bred flee and offen fleeing over the Haythorns —and fraquently called the thorn flee It is a large flee with large Dun wings—Lies flat upon the back—the Bodey and Leggs of a shoining black—When the flee—the keep fleeing up and down over the thorns Hanging there long black

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[s] The above is simply the Hawthorn fly, which I never found to be a favourite with the fish. If it be an excellent fly for Grayling, its use had better be tabooed, as that fish is in its worst condition during the existence of this fly.

At the time the Author wrote, however, Grayling were comparatively rare, and to take one either in or out of season, probably was then the practice.—Ed.

Leggs straight down The are a Exilent flee for Grayling To be made from a light Dun or Chicken feather from the Back or Ruff—with black silk and black Ostridge for Bodey—If you wing it—take the light part of a Starling wing Quill feather for wings and a Hackle from the Ruff for Legg—Hook No. 3 To be fished Top Anger.

No. 21.

BANK FLEE.[t]

COMES the later end of May and continues untill the later end of August If any Gentleman woe is a quries Angler and wishes to know wat this flee springs from—and a grate maney others may be known by the same process—Towards the later end of May when you goe a Angling—take a few Cadbates

[t] The Author here alludes to the Cinnamon fly of Ronald's —see his work—Fly No. 40. There are several varieties, and the Sand fly or Crossing brown already described, is the best of that family.—Ed.

from under the loose stones—thoes with fine graveley husks—and if you find the are beginning to chainge just as you have seen the Grub in the Wasp Comb—Take a few and put them in moisty Moss into a bagg—and when you have gott home put them into a jarr and Toy a paper over them—in a few days you will see wat flee the goe into—The are a large Chusnut Brown Coulored flee with foure wings—lies flat upon the back—the top wing darke brown—the underwing light and both considerable longer then the Bodey—the Leggs long and tow long horns lick a Cicket—The are a tender flee and offen under the warm hollow Banks—If you stamp your foot sharply upon the hollow Banks the will fraquently come from under—the are fraquently called the Deirill Dun—with others the Old Brown—I have given the name of the Bank flee as wee allways find them under the Banks—The seldom

come out—if the doe it is on fine warm days—the are so verrey bad fliers the are soon under the banks again To be made from a Landrail feather from the Bow of the wing—and feaded Oringe Silk with a little reddy parts of the Squirll furr—Hook No. 3—If you wing it—Take from the Quill feather of the Landrail and a long Ginger Cock Hackle for Leggs To be fished as Anger.

No. 22.

LITTLE SKY BLUE.[u]

COMES the beginning of May and continues untill August This is a small water bred flee always found about Stones—thoes Stones witch the top stand out of the water —were the strame or weaves are constantly working—and by the frickshon laves a gluetoness

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[u] The above is a most important fly, equally so with the black gnat, tail to tail, and small black caterpillar. The Author is admirably correct in his description. If made winged the crooked legs are best from one of the smaller feathers of the Pewit's crest or one of the largest from the ear of a carrion crow. The pattern is made hacklewise from a starling feather, with fine floss silk for body.—Ed.

on the Stone of witch the feed Towards the later end of May—the Black Gnat and Tailey Tail comes out and fraquently lights with this flee—and if a Gentleman was not aquainted with there nature—hee would take them all to be the same flee—The are a single wing flee—wings lies flat upon the back—of a middle blue dun—the Bodey of a Sky blue—the Leggs nearly black and long—and stand crooked To be made from a Hen starling feather from the brest or side—Silk sky blue—the Bodey to be made without dubbing with the same silk—Hook No. o—If you wing it—take from a Starling wing Quill feather the bluest part—and a fine Black Hen feather for Legge To be fished as a Anger.

No. 23.

STREAM FLEE.[v]

COMES about the middle of June and continues untill the later end of August Towards the Evening after a Hott day—you will see hundreds fleeing in buncheses over the Streams It is a Dubble winged water bred flee —The Top wing brown with a Moon or Clowd in it—the under Wing dun—the Bodey of a dark blue—the Leggs of a brownley drab—to

[v] I never had sport with this fly. It appears by hundreds as above described, but it is a very strong flyer and seldom touches the water. In a high wind it might kill, but I cannot speak from experience. If made hackle, there is a feather on the Wry neck would make it capitally.—Ed.

be made from a Jack Hawk or brown Cuckoo feather from the bow of the wing—and Lead Coulored Silk with a little Blue Rabbitts furr for Bodey—If you wing it—take the Quill feather from the Woodcock wing and a brown Hackle from Hen or Cock for Leggs This is a killing flee when made and fished well To be fished Top Anger—Hook No. 2.

No. 24.

WILLOW FLEE.[w]

COMES the later end of May and continues untill the beginning of July It is a foure winged water bred flee and offen called the four wing yallow—On foine warm still days

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[w] The Author has here strangely misnamed the fly he intended to describe. His description evidently points to the yellow Sally, No. 24 in Ronalds. The willow fly No. 44 in Ronalds, and No. 13 in Francis, is quite a different fly in colour although somewhat of the same shape. The yellow Sally may be found on the willows, but chiefly frequents long grass near the

this flee will be seen droping her Eggs in a verrey perquiler manner to any other flee—Whatever Eight shee may be from the water shee drops stright down with open wings and naver sturrs them The Top wing is considerably yallower then the under—and boath are longer then the Bodey and lies flat upon the Back—The Bodey and Leggs are of a durty yallow—

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river side. It is usually recommended to be made from a white Hen's feather dyed yellow, but out and out, the best feather is a very light dun with yellow edges from a Hen Golden Plover of the lightest plumage (for these birds vary much), that can be got. Body, the same fine floss gosling green silk, as is used for the dotterel or Spring dun. Thus made hackle, it is a sure killer. —Ed.

To be made from a white Hen feather from the Ruff and wing—dyed yallow with the same meateralls as the Green drake with yallow silk and Carritted Stuff for Bodey—Hook No. 2 To be fished as a Anger.

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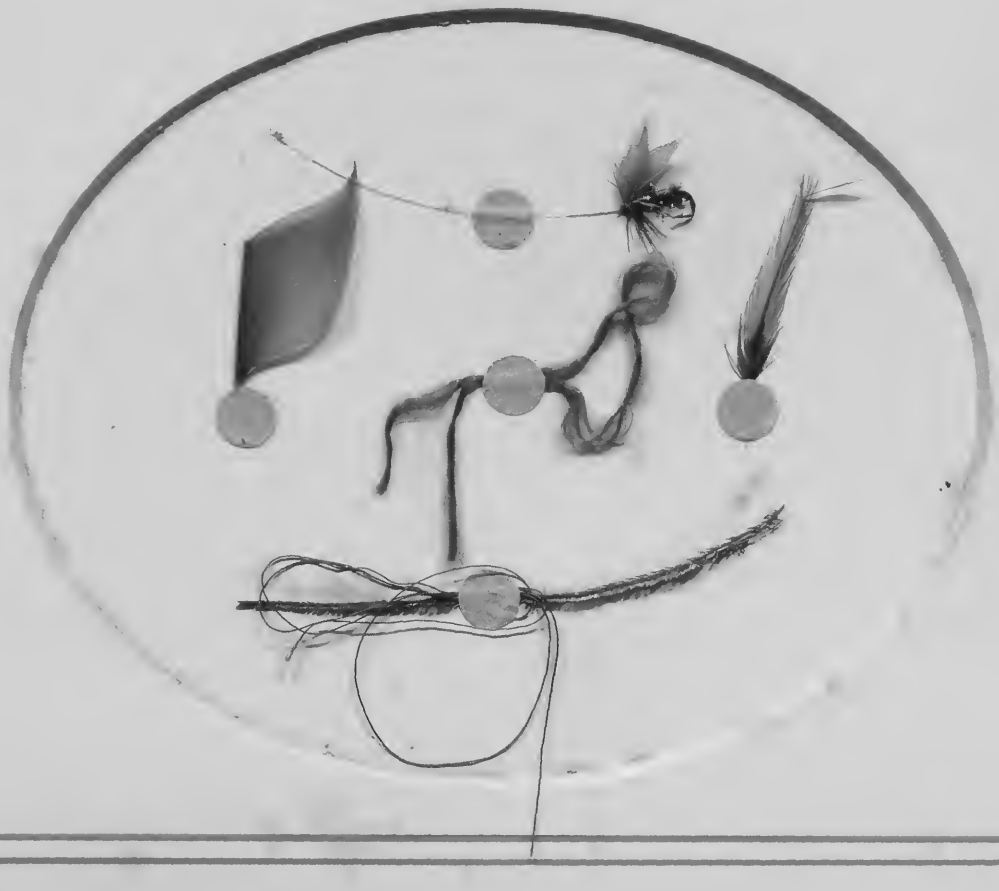

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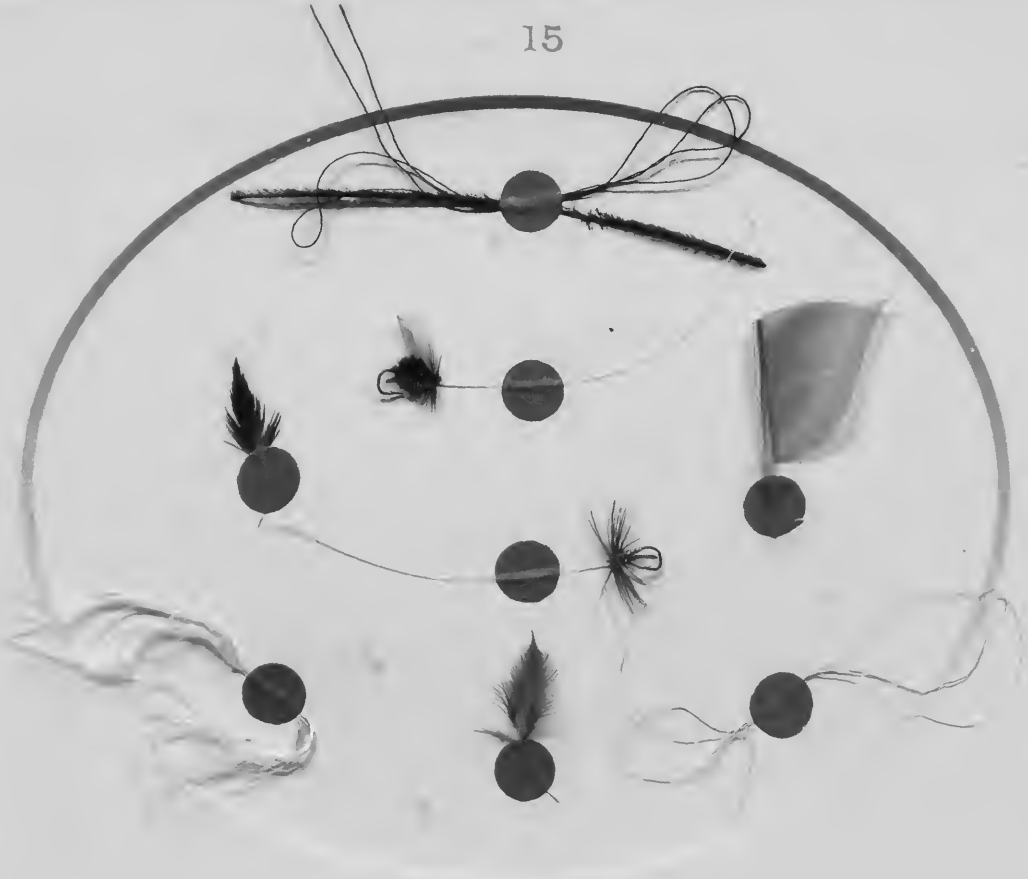

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No. 25.

WHITE MOUT OR BUSTERD.[x]

COMES about the 10 June and continues untill the middle of August—But is best taken by the Fish from the 21 June untill the middle of July At this time the Fish feed all in the night and pertickerley after a verrey hott day—from 10 untill two is the princepal time—and fraquently kills the best Trout with the Mout in the night—The are a Land bred flee and make there apperencies late in the Evening

[x] This and the brown moth are favourites in Westmoreland, where they are used at night and fished with swivels, in the same way as spinning the minnow. I believe them to be deadly sometimes, but do not, and never did, find any sport in *night* fishing! —Ed.

and all night at Midsummer—There is a grate maney differant sorts but the are soposed to be the best—the are a Dubble winged Craim coulored flee—the Top wing of a Craim Coulor —the under wing considerabley lighter and longer then the Bodey and lie flat upon the Back —The Bodey and Leggs of a Mailey White —To be made from a White Barn Owl—If you hackle it—the Craim coulored feathers from the bowe of the wing—with buff silk and white Ostridge harl for Bodey—If you wing it—take from the Quill feathers of the same Bird the wings and a small feather from the bowe of the wing for Leggs—Hook No. 6 To be fished at the point.

No. 26.

BROWN MOUT.

COMES at the same time and of the same dewration and nature of the White Mout —The Top wing brown with a Clowd or Moon in it—the underwing is without Moon and of a Brown—The Bodey and Leggs of Cinnamon Coulored Brown—To be made from a Wood Owl—If you wing it—take from the Quill feather the wings and the Leggs from the small feathers from the bowe of the wing—If you hackle it—take thoes feathers from the bowe of the wing that growe the next to the Quill feather —and feaded Oringe silk with the harl from the Quill feathers for Bodey—Hook No. 6 To be fished as a Anger.

TO DYE GREEN DRAKE FEATHERS.

TAKE a quantity of fine creeled feathers from a Drake or wild Molloard—first wash them well in sope and warm sofft water all the durt and grace of them—then put them into a little Allum and could water—Litt them stand a quarter of a hower—take them out and droy them—then get a quantity of Onion Pills and Allum—Boil them well—then put your feathers saperate and Boil them half a hower—then take them out and wilst wett put them into one gill of water with 20 drops of Vitrull prepared ready —for one minnitt—then take and put them into Could water to Kill the Vittrull—then droy them and lay them up for use All the flees that are yallow such as the *Willow flee*[y]—or Silk flee—require the feather to be dyed Yallow —If you can gett them of their own naturall coulor it would be much better.

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[y] Should be Yellow Sally.—Ed.

HOW TO MAKE YALLOW CARRITED STUFF.

TAKE the white part of Hare or Rabbitts belley—then take one table spoonful of Aquafortis and tow of water mixt them togeather —then by the acisstance of a ragg at the end of a short stick and a fark to keep your fingers from being bruned—lay the Hares belley upon a plate—and with acisstance of the fark hould it fast and wett it well down to the roots with the mop—then hold it before the foir with the fark untill it is gone Yallow—when Yallow enough wash it well in Could water to kill the Aquafortis—and when droy it is fit for use—this and a little blue Rabbitt well mixt will be made to any shade suitable for all the Dun flees that is required in the Art a Artyfichall flee making— It makes your flee much nater and comes more to nature then that stiff brisley Dubbing—You

find nothing coace in nature—When you have made a Artyfichall flee as nate as hand can make It is a thousand times behind a natural one when dresst with the natest meatearills—When wee come to Examin thoes small beautyfull tender dellagate and nate water bred Duns that ought to be the Anglers coppiing—I can find no room for coace meatearills—the natest are very coace when compared.

TO KILL MOUTS.

A SURE and safe Medson to destroye Mouts or Mites that may happen to come into your baggs drawers or books.

2 oz. Burned Allum
2 oz. Ground Black Pepper
6 Drames of Camphere
2 Drames of White Hasnick

all pounded fine and a little thrown into your Drawers Baggs or Books—a sure Quir.

WHITE WAX.

TAKE one penneyworth of white rozen—Pound it fine and melt it over a slow foir—It will then appere licke Oil—then put into it the Cise of a large Nutt of Hogges Lard without salt and stur them well togeather—Verrey well—then power it into a bason of Could water—and in less than one minnitt—pulle it verrey well with your fingers untill it is nearly white—then make it into small lumps and put in again into Could water and in the Morning troy it—If it is tow hard and britolely—melt it down again and put more Hogges lard to it—If tow soft—more rozen untill you bring it to a proper temper—This is the best wax I heaver found out—It keeps your flees nate and clean—and shoes the Coulor of the Silk—and make the wiping stick much faster and more clainer to your fingers !!!! FINIS !!

APPENDIX,

BY THE EDITOR.

No. 1.

INDIAN YELLOW.

THIS fly was first brought under my notice by an old friend and excellent Fly-fisher, James Smith, of Sharrow, near Sheffield, more than thirty-five years ago. He had laboured under much difficulty in getting material of the right shade of colour for the body. I happened to have silk of the exact hue, and between us, but not until after much correspondence and careful examination of the natural fly, the pattern was ultimately decided upon. *As a rule* I use no other for the point fly on *any* river, from the middle of May to September, and have had success with it both for Trout and Grayling in October.

Ronalds, the author of the Fly-fisher's Entomology, was not acquainted with this fly, and when I drew his attention to it by sending some living specimens, he replied that he was much mortified at never having observed, what he described in his letter to me, and justly so too, this "the most beautiful of all Ephemerals." I do not know who edited the Fifth Edition of Ronalds's Work, but therein this fly is pirated. The information given to the Editor must have been given by one or two *Friends* of mine, perhaps both, to whom only, I had described the colour of the body as that of new Russia leather, ribbed with fine yellow silk. If the said Editor had acknowledged the fly as mine, for I am now and was then the only known Author of it in Great Britain, James Smith being in Australia, I should have been spared the above reflection!

The fly is made on a No. 1 or 2 Kendal sneck bend, the body, silk of the colour of pattern given

slightly waxed with *transparent* wax, ribbed with fine bright yellow silk *not waxed.* Tails, two or three hairs from a rich buff coloured Guinea Pig or fibres of a bittern's feather which may be had of the exact shade, or from a hackle of a buff Cochin China fowl, hen or cock. Wings, the under covert feather from the wing of a young Grouse. Legs, a rich buff or ginger hackle from a Cochin China hen. Head, deep orange tyeing silk slightly waxed, or very fine floss. The under covert young Grouse feathers are somewhat difficult to get. Age of the bird and forwardness of the Season govern the time for obtaining these feathers in perfection; from the 12th of August to the 1st of September is about right. I have examined scores of Grouse on the Evening of the 12th, and on one occasion found nearly eighty young birds with good feathers; sometimes out of the same number not half a dozen birds will furnish them worth plucking.

The under covert feathers of *old* Grouse are worthless, as in some birds they are pure white, and in others very dark in colour and coarse in fibre.

Being in London during 1870, I got a goodly store of the right sort, and this I never could induce my late deceased friend, Tompson Chitty (acknowledged to be a most accomplished Fly-fisher), who was always on the spot each Season to do, he always relying on me. He became acquainted with the merits of this fly one day when we met accidentally on my friend Mr. S. Gurney's length of the Wandle. We had not seen each other for years, and it turned out that he was an old Wandle fisher, whereas I had never tried the water before. He kindly advised me as to the flies to be used, but I told him I should put on my "Indian yellow" having just then seen the natural fly on the water. I showed him a pattern and he said it would not kill on

the Wandle. My answer was, "I shall try it for all that." We thereupon separated and commenced fishing. He returned in about an hour and observed it was perfectly useless to fish until Evening, but I proved the contrary by showing three Trout weighing nearly 7 lbs., all caught with the Indian yellow. He expressed much surprise and I immediately gave him a fly. In less than twenty minutes he again returned saying he had been smashed by a fish between 3 lbs. and 4 lbs. and the fly gone. I gave him a second fly; he then killed a good Trout and got broken by another. A third fly was then given, with which he took two other good Trout and lost it by being broken a third time. He did not come near me again, but I passed him, having to be in London by 7 p.m., and gave him my casting line and two or three remaining flies, I returning to town abundantly satisfied with seven good Trout weighing

upwards of 15 lbs., all killed with the Indian yellow. I ultimately taught him how to make this fly, and for twenty years afterwards had almost an annual application from him for the three silks and feathers with which it is tyed. Since he died his son has introduced himself to me by letter and made a similar application which I had pleasure in responding to. Chevalier & Co., Bell Yard, have a pattern, and for C. Farlow, of the Strand, I tyed a dozen for his own personal use, so probably he has this most killing fly in stock.

No. 2.

THE EDEN FLY.

THIS is another most beautiful Ephemeral, and is somewhat like the Little Sky Blue, No. 25, and the Little Pale Blue Dun, No. 43 of Ronalds, and No. 9 of Francis. I killed well with it on the Eden at Appleby during one Season from the middle of May to the middle of October—Trout only—the Eden not being a Grayling river. I have given the fly, however, to several Grayling fishers who speak of it in the highest terms as being a deadly killer. Made on No. 0 or 1 Kendal sneck bend; wings from the outside wing covert of the Sea Swallow or the lightest part of a Jay's wing quill feather; only one pair of wings can be obtained from each feather. Legs, a honey dun, if not procurable, a light buff Cochin China hen's

hackle. Body, pale buff or light straw coloured tyeing silk *slightly* waxed with *transparent* wax. Tail, two or three fibres of a buff hackle from Cochin China hen or cock, or a medium blue dun cock or hen hackle.

No. 3.

SUMMER DUN.

ANOTHER grand Ephemeral! I see nothing similar in either Ronalds or Francis. It is as good a killer when well tyed as it is beautiful in the natural state. Years ago I first saw it in Bakewell Meadows, dressed one, and hooked a Trout supposed to be nearly six pounds. I played him nearly half an hour and had him below my feet under a steep bank lying broadside, looking the size of a big Dublin Bay Haddock. My friend, James Smith (before alluded to in describing the Indian Yellow), who insisted on landing this prize, managed to hitch the middle dropper in the net, the fish being then on the dead pull. No language—and I fear it was not gentle—or entreaty of mine could prevail upon him to cut

off the dropper, but he persisted in trying to disentangle and save the fly! I was powerless from excitement; the result being that the hook lost its hold and partly straightened, the fish gradually sinking out of sight, going down broadside. To be made on No. 2 or 3 Kendal sneck bend, or No. 1 Long shank. Wings the lightest part of a young Starling's wing quill feather. Body, gold coloured silk with buff Berlin wool dubbing or fur from the buff spot on the throat of a foreign Marten, or as it is called, Sable's gill. Legs, rich buff Cochin China hackle; tails from the Bittern, or buff Cochin China cock or hen.

No. 4.

MARCH BROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN,

CALLED IN SOME PARTS OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE THE DUNDRAKE.

THIS fly, strangely omitted by the Old Man, must be made winged. Wings from the large under covert feather of the Woodcock's wing, or of a secondary quill feather from a pure English Cock Pheasant; not a Japanese or any other foreign cross bred one. Legs of a feather from the tail or one of the three secondary quill feathers nearest the body of a Jenny Wren, or a bright coloured feather from the back of a Partridge, or a rich, almost red, honey dun from domestic hen or cock. Body yellow silk, and the red brown fur at the back of a fox's ear, below the black tip, or the exact shade can be obtained from a Tasmanian Opossum—scarce—ribbed with gold thread or

wire, or bright yellow silk. The former is better if newly made and the gold thread or wire not tarnished. Tail, three fibres of the two centre brown mottled feathers of the tail, or from the upper tail coverts of a Partridge. Hook No. 4, 5, or 6, Kendal sneck bend, or in fine water and where fish are shy on a No. 3 *long shanked* Kendal sneck bend. This fly is most abundant on the river Onny, near Ludlow, and appears when flying in the light of the sun to be of a rich and very bright chesnut colour.

I prefer gold thread or wire if perfectly bright, for the reason that I one day was fishing the Onny, and had three of these flies on, one ribbed with gold thread and the other two with yellow silk. I killed a good basket of Trout, but three fish to one were taken with the gold ribbed fly! The pattern fly is ribbed with yellow *silk*, as gold thread or wire so soon becomes tarnished.

No. 5.

JENNY SPINNER

(PATTERN, THE LOWER FLY IN THE LAST OVAL),

BEFORE alluded to in the note to the Iron Blue Dun, is sometimes a very killing fly. Being on the Chatsworth water on the 18th October, 1852, weather nice, with occasional showers, a few Iron Blue Duns came out in the afternoon. I had been using Indian Yellow and Little Chap, and had killed twenty Grayling and four Trout, the latter barren beauties, others about to spawn and out of condition, were returned to the water. Dining with my old friend the late William Condell (the medical man to His Grace the late Duke of Devonshire) it was arranged that I should lunch with him the following day, and that he should find me at

the Garden Stream. This he did, and I was then throwing over some rising fish not to be tempted either by Indian Yellow or Little Chap; he urged me to come out, declaring the fish were playing only, not feeding. At that moment I saw two Jenny Spinners on my jacket and immediately changed flies, and in about as many throws the Jenny Spinner had killed six Grayling weighing 6 lbs. 2 oz. and two clean Trout. This occupied about half an hour as I was fishing with single horse hair, and I need scarcely say that my friend became a convert to the merits of Jenny Spinner. On the following morning Jenny Spinner and Indian Yellow, each doing their share, killed in about two hours fourteen fine Grayling and two bright Trout. After the above the Jenny Spinner became a favourite with many. It is, however, a rather neglected fly, as it is so difficult to see on a streamy length of water. On the occasion

alluded to I was wading very deep and within eight yards of the rising fish but could discern no fly, and had it not been for accidentally seeing the two flies on my jacket, I should have gone to luncheon minus, instead of with, a handsome dish of Grayling. Another fact may also be deduced, viz., that the Iron Blue Duns do come out in cold, gentle, showery weather, nearly all the season through, consequently their transformations, the Jenny Spinner must likewise appear. To be made hackle; tyeing silk mulberry colour; tails, three fibres of a white Cockerell's hackle, or from the very palest grey feather of the Sea Swallow; tag, two or three turns of fine mulberry floss, middle part of body, fine white floss silk or a horsehair of transparent watery whiteness (I have killed well with a hair from my beard); shoulder, a few turns of mulberry floss like the tag; wings and legs tyed hacklewise with a pale grey feather from the

butt of wing or back of a Sea Swallow, or the small Roseate Tern, or a fine fibred white Bantam Hen's hackle, *very slightly* stained with Judson's slate colour; all the patterns however of this fly, are from the Sea Swallow, or the Roseate Tern. Hook No. 1 or 0 Kendal sneck bend.

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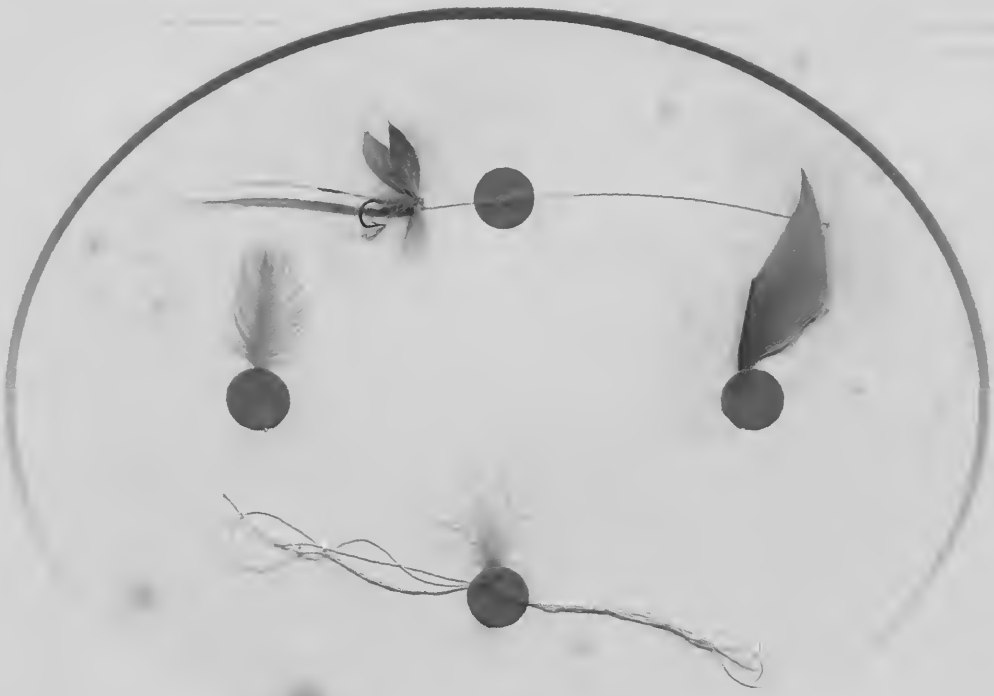

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SINCE the foregoing was sent to press, it has been suggested that the feathers stained by Judson & Son's dyes should be specified.

The first is the medium blue Honey Dun hackle for the legs of No. 4 the Iron Blue, which is produced by the use of the slate coloured dye on a White Hen's hackle that is naturally edged with buff or straw colour. The tint for the tails of the Light Dun, No. 12, from the Canary dye. The "fiery brown" legs of the small Red Ant, No. 18, are obtained by staining a red Game Cock's or Jungle Cock's hackle, red *through on the under as well as upper side*, with the light brown dye. Game Cock's hackles are sometimes, but rarely, red through on the *under* side, Jungle Cock's never, as *they* are usually a pale drab underneath, but this is altered to a thorough red by the light brown dye. *If* red Cock's hackles can be pro-

cured *thoroughly red through*, dye is not required. In mentioning Jungle Cock, the bird alluded to is the origin of our domestic fowls, not the Sonnerat bird, the hackles of which are so much prized for Salmon flies.

The pale Golden Plover's feather for the Willow Fly, No. 24, is *slightly* stained with Canary. The legs of the Eden Fly, No. 2 in appendix—*pale* Honey Dun—are from Hen's hackles the same as those used for the legs of the Iron Blue, but dyed a paler hue, and the hackles for the Jenny Spinner, No. 5 in the appendix, —pure white hen's *slightly* dyed with slate colour—are preferable on account of the fineness of fibre to those of the Sea swallow feathers. The straw coloured legs of the Bigg Dun, No. 13, are produced by dyeing buff coloured Cochin China Hens' hackles in a hot decoction of Saffron water to which a small bit of alum must be added. The wings of the Green and Grey

Drakes, Nos. 6 and 7 are from the Mallard, the former stained with green, the latter with slate coloured dye. As mentioned in the Introduction, the successful use of these dyes is only to be acquired by practice; no mordant is necessary, but prior to dyeing, it is of advantage to dip the feathers, for 2 or 3 minutes, in a tea-cup or saucer of hot water to which 10 or 15 drops of solution of Potash have been added, just sufficient to make the water greasy to the touch. This extracts all oily matter, and sometimes the required shades of pale colours may be obtained in a few seconds.

FINIS.

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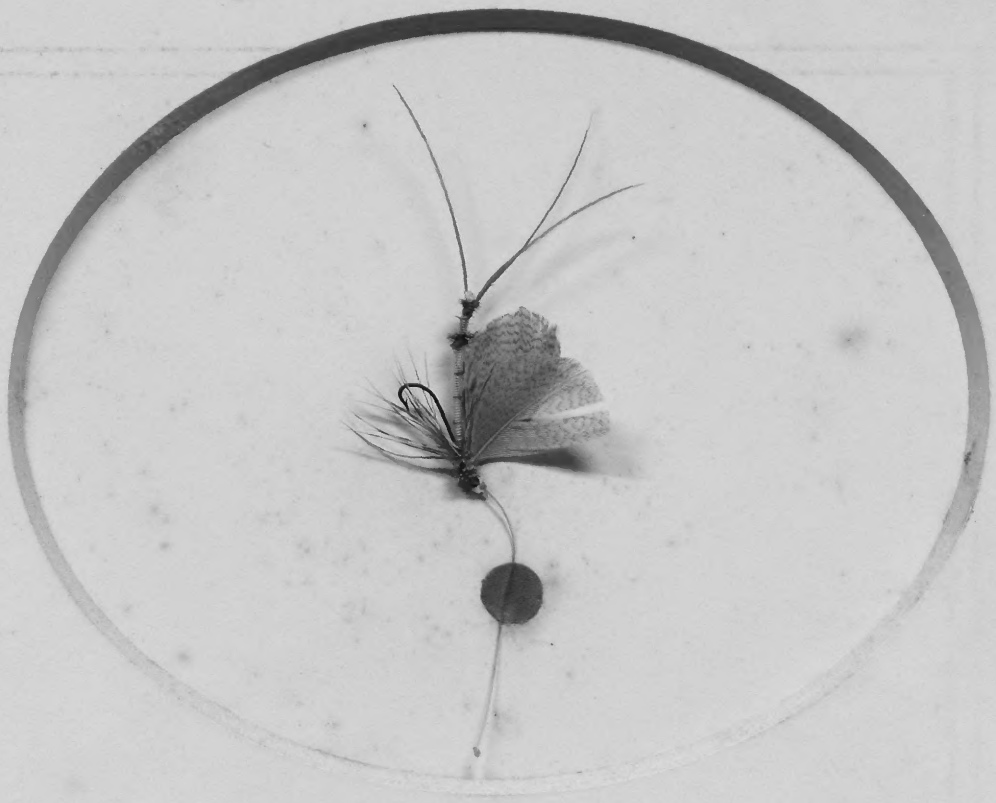

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